



# CREATING KNOWLEDGE TO END POVERTY

Brooks World Poverty Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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## Director's Foreword

The Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI) is five years old, and is now well past the start-up phase of the hectic early years. This is reflected in the maturing of our portfolio of activities over 2010. The Institute hosted the Chronic Poverty Research Centre's (CPRC) 'farewell' conference on 'Ten Years of War Against Poverty: What Have We Learned and What Should We Do (2010-2020)?', with more than 400 participants, 150 academic papers and numerous policy roundtables and debates. It also hosted the fifth of Joe Stiglitz's Annual Graduate Workshops. These high energy meetings have brought more than 125 of the world's most promising young scholars to Manchester to engage with leading researchers and policy makers and take forward cutting-edge ideas about how to promote growth and reduce poverty. In addition, our PhD programme and the MSc in Poverty and Development, offered in collaboration with the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), are going from strength to strength.

This year also saw mature products emerging from our major research programmes. The book *Just Give Money to the Poor* (Hanlon, Barrientos and Hulme) summarised five years of BWPI research on social assistance for a popular audience and generated a lot of interest at launches in Dhaka, New York, London, Paris, Washington DC, Cape Town and many other places. It received widespread newspaper, radio and TV coverage and sold out within eight weeks. But don't panic, it has been reprinted! Our 'Global Governance and Global Poverty' research programme also produced its first major outputs, with the publication of *Global Governance, Poverty and Inequality* (Clapp and Wilkinson) and *Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor* (Hulme). The findings from both of these books have figured prominently in debates around the 'Millennium Development Goals + 10' and on how to make international support for



poverty reduction more effective and less rhetorical.

But, there are also many green shoots and new initiatives in the BWPI portfolio. The 'Working Out of Poverty' programme is finding that its blend of cutting-edge research and its focus on chocolate (or, more accurately, cocoa) is attracting lots of attention from policy makers, business and the wider public. BWPI's Urban Poverty and Conflict programme has launched its ESRC/DFID-financed work on 'Understanding the Tipping Point of Urban Conflict: violence, cities and poverty reduction in the developing world' in collaboration with the Global Urban Research Centre (GURC). Two other ESRC-financed projects have commenced during 2010. The 'Beyond the BICs' project examines the role of the new, emerging powers (South Korea, Turkey, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Mexico and others) in re-shaping international ideas and actions about poverty reduction. The 'Climate Change and Urban Poverty in Bangladesh' project takes a bottom-up perspective on adaptation to climate change.

In all of these major programmes we have research collaborations that span the world, from Bangladesh (BRAC University) to Zimbabwe (University of Zimbabwe). Our research also involves local collaborations with the School of Environment and Development, the School of Social Sciences, the Faculty of Life Sciences and soon with our neighbours at the University of Salford.

There will not be much breathing space at BWPI, however, as 2011 will see major new initiatives. The World Poverty Summit (<http://www.povertydialogue.org/>) in Johannesburg in January seeks to develop radical but practical ideas about how to get the Doha Development Round moving forward in ways that benefit poor people and to look at global poverty reduction and the MDGs beyond 2015. The Summit is supported by the Rory and Elizabeth Brooks Foundation and sponsors in India, USA and Europe. And, last but not least, Brooks World Poverty Institute and the Institute for Development Policy and Management will launch the DFID-funded (£6.25 million) research programme consortium on 'States Delivering for the Poor'. This will draw together leading researchers from Bangladesh, India, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, the USA and Europe.

It has been a very busy and highly productive year, so my final word must be for BWPI's exceptional research and support staff – many many thanks for working so hard and so effectively over the last year. I hope you all feel as satisfied as I do at what has been achieved.

David Hulme  
Professor of Development Studies  
BWPI Executive Director  
November 2010

## MDGs and global governance

*David Hulme and James Scott*

Around 1.4 billion people presently live in extreme poverty. Yet the issue of global poverty barely registered on the international political agenda until the end of the 20th century.

With the launch of the MDGs in 2000, world leaders committed to halving the proportion of the global population that survives on less than \$1 a day by the year 2015 (MDG1). This initiative gained unprecedented international support, involving unanimous approval by 189 UN member states and 147 national leaders, behind the Millennium Declaration and the idea of eradicating poverty. But even if the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are achieved in 2015 (which is unlikely to happen), some 800 million people will still be trapped in poverty.

As part of BWPI's 'Global Poverty Reduction: Institutions and Policy' research theme, David Hulme and James Scott have produced a working paper<sup>1</sup> that examines the origins of the MDGs, their successes and failures, and the lessons that they provide for international development after 2015. David Hulme has also published the book *'Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor'*.<sup>2</sup>

Re-framing 'development' as 'global poverty reduction' was a component of efforts to (i) reform international

institutions and strengthen accountability; (ii) make global rules and policies more pro-poor; and (iii) coordinate poverty reduction policies more effectively.

The rise of the global poverty agenda – Copenhagen Social Summit (1996), DAC's IDGs (1996), debt campaign (1997-99), Millennium Declaration (2000), MDGs (2001), Monterrey FFD (2002) – stalled in the mid-2000s. Attempts to re-vitalise it at the G8 (in 2005) and UN (2008) had little effect.

*“Global targets, external finance and actors can only support what happens at the national level.”*

A big downside of the idea of global poverty has been the exaggeration of the significance of foreign aid and external actors. The links between global action and national action need to be clearer. National targets, national budgets, national policies and domestic actors are what matter. Global targets, external finance and actors can only support what happens at the national level.

The MDGs have been prominent in policy and institutional debates but

have been a relatively weak vehicle for diffusing a new social norm. There are several reasons for this, including MDG complexity, and their not being effectively simplified or packaged for mass audiences. Post-2015 the global poverty agenda must find an idea that wins more attention from civil society and the media.

The next step should be to focus more on changing national social norms (and thus international norms) about the personal and public responsibility to help eradicate poverty ... rather than creating a central plan for poverty reduction. Elites and middle classes in rich and poor countries are not prepared at present to demand that their governments reallocate small amounts of resources – less than 1% of global GDP – to eradicate extreme poverty.

Hulme and Scott propose three main strategies to pursue:

- Economic growth policies that benefit the poorest by creating jobs and raising wage rates
- The introduction or expansion of social protection programmes (grants for poor families, old age pensions, child support allowances)
- The eradication of discrimination and gender inequality.

1. The political economy of the MDGs: retrospect and prospect for the world's biggest promise (David Hulme, James Scott). <http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-11010.pdf>

2. *Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor* (David Hulme, London and New York, Routledge 2010)

## Rising powers beyond the BICs

James Scott, BWPI Research Fellow

Over the last decades, the growing political and socioeconomic power of Brazil, India and China has gained widespread attention. Specifically, research on the so-called BICs (formerly the BRICs) has become something of a growth industry. Much academic attention has focused on the implications of the rise of the BICs for areas as diverse as global governance, democratisation, African development, trade policy and social provision.

*“new South-South dynamics ... are radically altering the global politics of development.”*

Yet, the rise of Brazil, India and China is not the whole story. An exclusive focus on these three countries overlooks other important changes in the international arena. It ignores the new South-South dynamics that are radically altering the global politics of development. These include Bangladesh becoming an influential player in the WTO, South Africa becoming a regional hegemon in sub-Saharan Africa, South Korea becoming a significant new source of foreign direct investment (FDI) and overseas development assistance (ODA), and Turkey becoming a champion of Millennium Development Goal implementation in neighbouring countries. We need more systematic knowledge about what goes on ‘in the shadow of the BICs’.



### BWPI's 'Rising powers beyond the BICs' research project has three principal goals:

First, it considers *what* makes a country a rising middle power. We suggest that one of the defining characteristics of rising middle powers is that they exercise leadership only in certain policy domains and regional areas, in contrast to 'great' powers and 'emerging great powers', such as the BICs.

The second goal is to explore *how* these countries exercise power. We argue that strategic alliance building and policy diffusion are probably the most prominent channels for generating influence.

And third, we examine *why* these countries are influential and the specific conjunctures and opportunities that have facilitated the rise of new middle powers. Here we emphasise that changes associated with a multipolar world, the decline of neoliberalism as an economic ideology, changes in the architecture of global governance, and the rise of the BICs created new opportunities for developing countries to rise.

We further suggest that support from transnational NGOs and social movements, and domestic pressures from new middle classes, crucially shape the propensity of individual countries to become rising middle powers.

BWPI has received ESRC funding to produce case studies on specific new middle powers. Initial workshops have outlined the research agenda. A further, larger workshop will be held with the partners in December 2010.

Updates on the project are available at: [www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/research/ResearchProgrammes/BeyondtheBICs.html](http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/research/ResearchProgrammes/BeyondtheBICs.html)

## Poverty and Social Protection

The Poverty and Social Protection programme at BWPI improves our knowledge of the causes and consequences of poverty and vulnerability. Social protection has emerged as an effective policy framework, in combination with policies that support growth and empowerment, to address extreme poverty.

Research and advisory work on social protection supported a new book entitled *Just Give Money to the Poor: The Development Revolution from the Global South* (Kumarian Press, 2010, Hanlon, Barrientos and Hulme) which has attracted considerable attention. The programme has also continued to support social protection strategies and programmes in Chile, Mozambique, and Kyrgyzstan, and capacity building in social protection for UNICEF and DFID.

Below are some more details on current projects and outputs under this theme:

### Ageing, wellbeing and development

Research on the ageing, wellbeing and development theme is currently focused on a comparison of changes in the wellbeing of older people and their households in Brazil and South Africa. Julia Mase's field work in South Africa captured insights into the institutions and policies supporting older people. Armando Barrientos co-edited a book on *Demographics, Employment and Old Age Security in South Asia* with Prof. Alam from the Institute of Economic Growth at the Delhi University, and participated in a Conference on Social Protection in the ASEAN Region: The way forward in Malaysia.

### *Demographics, Employment and Old Age Security: Emerging Trends and Challenges in South Asia.*

Editors: Moneer Alam and Armando Barrientos.

This book studies the ongoing demographic transition in South Asia and extrapolates the results to assess the forthcoming changes in population structure of the countries in the region. The authors include many internationally known writers and experts. It is based on papers presented at a two day conference on the demography of South Asia supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

### Financing social protection for children in crisis contexts

The global financial crisis has highlighted the important role of social protection in protecting the most vulnerable groups, particularly children, against crises. Protecting children is considered key in order to prevent long-term social effects arising from short-term economic crises. How to finance social protection for children through crises emerges as a key question for policy makers. A forthcoming paper discusses public finance options available and reviews past and current responses to crises in developing countries before identifying the relevant policy lessons for low- and middle-income developing countries.

Article forthcoming in *Development Policy Review* by Armando Barrientos and Miguel Niño-Zarazúa.

### Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database (Version 5.0)

Armando Barrientos, Miguel Niño-Zarazúa and Mathilde Maitrot have developed an updated version of this database as a user-friendly tool that provides summary information on social assistance interventions in developing countries. It:

- provides a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries;
- focuses on programmes seeking to combine the reduction and mitigation of poverty, with strengthening and facilitating household investments capable of preventing poverty and securing development in the longer term;
- provides summary information on each programme in a way that can be easily referenced by DFID staff and others with only a basic level of technical expertise.

This new version of the Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database adopts a new typology that distinguishes between social assistance programmes providing *pure income transfers*; programmes that provide *transfers plus interventions* aimed at human, financial or physical asset accumulation; and *integrated poverty reduction programmes*. This new typology has several advantages. It is a more flexible, and more accurate, template with which to identify key programme features. It provides a good entry point into the conceptual underpinnings of social assistance programmes.

Version 5 updates information on existing programmes and incorporates information on pilot social assistance programmes in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Available at:

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1672090](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1672090)

### **Effects of non-contributory social transfers in developing countries: a compendium**

Armando Barrientos and Miguel Niño-Zarazúa have produced this compendium, which aims to provide a concise review of the known effects of non-contributory social transfer programmes in developing countries on poverty and vulnerability. The compendium focuses on the main findings of available studies on the outcomes of social transfer programmes for key dimensions of wellbeing, including human capital, through improvements in nutrition, health and education, and reductions in child labour; employment and labour market participation; raising and protecting consumption; inequality, and facilitating social inclusion and cohesion.

Available at:

<http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessShowRessource.do?ressourceId=17116>

Also forthcoming as book chapter in *Extending Social Security to All. Guide to Practice*, Geneva: ILO.



Bolivian collecting his social pension (Bono Dignidad).

Photo: Tom Weller/HAI/2006

## Wellbeing and aspirations of the poor in Egypt

### *Afraid to aspire and unable to reach a better life*

Solava Ibrahim, BWPI Research Fellow

Poverty is usually associated with powerlessness, vulnerability and, above all, failure of aspirations. However, the fact that poor people are unable to reach their potential, does not mean that they lack aspirations and capabilities. The concept of aspirations has been explored in the fields of economics, anthropology, psychology and philosophy, but not extensively in development studies. Previous studies mainly focused on the *basic needs* of the poor (Stewart, 1985; Streeten et al, 1981), their *capabilities* (Sen, 1999; Nussbaum, 2000), and the '*voices of the poor*' (Narayan, et al. 2000 a, b), but ignored their aspirations.

#### Why care about the aspirations of the poor?

Poverty is not only the result, but also a major cause, of failure of aspirations. Studying poor people's aspirations can therefore lead to more relevant, effective and people-centred development policies. This research develops a new conceptual framework for analysing the aspirations of the poor. It adopts the capability approach, but extends the definition of capabilities from the achievable, to the achievable and aspired choices that the individual values and has

reason to value, but is unable to achieve. Articulating these aspired but unfulfilled capabilities can help identify the areas where poor people suffer from capability deficits. Better policies can thus be designed to reduce these deficits – which generally are major causes of poverty traps.

*“studying poor people's aspirations can ... lead to more relevant, effective and people-centred development policies.”*

By analysing the relationship between poverty, aspirations and wellbeing, this research also highlights the interrelationships involved in aspirations' failure, when one frustration leads to another, initiating a 'downward spiral', as voiced by one of the interviewees: '*I am sick of trying. I feel demoralised*'. The failure of aspirations, however, not only affects the individual's capabilities and well-being, but also has a particularly profound impact on the future and aspirations of their children. The research

thus also points to an intergenerational transfer of aspirations' failure. As one of the respondents puts it:

*'I am afraid from tomorrow as my children will suffer with me'*

To end this downward spiral and intergenerational transfer of aspirations' failure, we need to discover the aspirations poor people have and *why* they could not achieve them. Adopting a grounded methodology is crucial for such research, in order to understand how various internal cognitive factors, as well as external structural impediments, can limit poor people's abilities to reach their aspirations. This methodology has been piloted in two fieldwork sites in Egypt: Manshiet Nasser, one of the largest slum areas in Cairo; and in rural villages in Upper Egypt. It will be comparatively applied in other developing countries.

By identifying and addressing the causal relationship between poverty, aspirations and well-being, this research could be the starting point for effective and more relevant poverty reduction strategies that not only provide poor people with basic needs and build their capabilities, but above all help them achieve their aspirations and dreams.

#### Key publications

Ibrahim, S. (2011). 'Poverty, aspirations and well-being: afraid to aspire and unable to reach a better life – Voices from Egypt'. Forthcoming, submitted to *Journal of Development Studies*.

Ibrahim, S. (2009). 'Afraid to aspire and unable to reach a better life'. Paper presented at 'Aspirations and Poverty' workshop, University of Warwick, 14-15 December 2009, retrievable online: [http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/economics/staff/academic/ghosal/aspirationspoverty/conferences/aapnetwork/programme/poverty\\_and\\_aspirations\\_solava\\_ibrahim.pdf](http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/economics/staff/academic/ghosal/aspirationspoverty/conferences/aapnetwork/programme/poverty_and_aspirations_solava_ibrahim.pdf)

# Capturing the Gains: economic and social upgrading in global production networks

*Stephanie Barrientos, Associate Director*

Firms in the North and South increasingly outsource production and services to developing countries through global production networks (GPNs). The Capturing the Gains programme brings together an international network of experts from North and South to research and promote strategies for fairer trade and decent work. The research network is funded by the UK Department for International Development, (DFID), the Sustainable Consumption Institute (SCI), the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

## What are the connections between poverty and global production networks?

Global production networks (GPNs) link producers, workers and consumers across the North and South. They account for an increasing share of international trade, as well as global GDP and employment. GPNs engage suppliers, buyers and workers, as well as wider actors, including NGOs, trade unions, government agencies and donor institutions. GPNs can provide a stepping stone for firms in the South to integrate into the global economy. However, there is no conclusive evidence on the extent to which participation in GPNs benefits poor producers and workers in developing countries.

## Economic and social upgrading

The Capturing the Gains (CtG) programme considers how economic upgrading (improved firm performance) and social upgrading (better labour conditions and household well-being) can be achieved within different GPNs to reduce poverty among vulnerable

workers and producers.

Research confirms that economic upgrading can, but does not automatically, result in social upgrading. The main challenge is to understand when and how both firms and workers can gain from participating in GPNs.

Within GPNs, competing pressures for both economic and social upgrading and downgrading are evident, as suppliers seek to balance higher quality with lower costs. There may be incentives for firms to pursue the 'high road', by shifting production towards higher value activities and improved firm performance. This includes better working conditions, since production of higher value goods often requires a stable, skilled and formalised labour force. Improvements in labour standards can stimulate better productivity among producers.

Some suppliers in low-income states respond to commercial pressures by pursuing the 'low road', which leads to economic and social downgrading, so that pressures to reduce costs and increase flexibility through outsourcing employment cheapen output. But such gains lead to the casualisation of the labour force and, in the most extreme cases, trafficked labour.

In some cases, regular workers benefit from improved labour standards; but irregular workers – often women, ethnic and migrant groups – frequently face double discrimination, which undermines their ability to reap the benefits of economic and social upgrading.

Understanding how to combine economic and social upgrading and the position of labour in GPNs is vital if low-income countries are to realise development gains from participation in global markets.

Progress will require much greater co-ordination of strategies for economic and social upgrading by firms, NGOs, trade unions, and government agencies than has currently been realised. Partnership models bridging traditional divisions will play a key role. Capturing the Gains aims to encourage these partnerships and inform strategies geared towards better outcomes for poorer producers and workers.

## Policy points

Actors in GPNs are pursuing independent strategies which focus on either economic or social upgrading. Among them are:

- Trade agreements, which encourage decent working conditions and more beneficial trade regimes for poor countries;
- Private sector commitments to social compliance standards across their value chains;
- Consumer and civil society support for ethical trade in the North and South;
- Government policies which promote private sector development and effective labour policies in the South;
- Firm-driven enhancements in value-added among suppliers in the South;
- Trade union and labour organisations' promotion of decent working conditions and a living wage.

The CtG research will draw on these ongoing initiatives to promote more integrated approaches, which aim to promote fairer trade and achieve *both* social and economic upgrading.

For further information visit: [www.capturingthegains.org](http://www.capturingthegains.org)

## References

- Barrientos, S., Gereffi, G. and Rossi, A. (2010). 'Economic and social upgrading in global production: developing a framework for analysis'. Capturing the Gains Working Paper 2010/03. Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester.
- Barrientos, S. (2008). 'Contract labour: the Achilles heel of corporate codes in commercial value chains'. *Development and Change* 39(6), 977-990.

## Cocoa production in the Dominican Republic: sustainability, challenges and opportunities

*Amanda Berlan, BWPI Research Fellow*

Amanda Berlan, one of the research fellows at BWPI, conducted research on cocoa production in the Dominican Republic in 2010. Her work investigated key issues relating to the social and economic sustainability of cocoa production for farmers, their families and communities.

The typical profile of a Dominican cocoa farmer is a man in his late 50s who has a small plot of land and grows cocoa alongside other crops. Unfortunately, in the Dominican Republic, as in many other countries, young people are becoming less interested in agriculture and related jobs. This creates problems for the long-term supply of cocoa (a key ingredient in chocolate). It also raises questions about food sustainability more broadly, as the supply of other key food crops important for the world's growing population may also be affected.

The research investigated a range of issues such as incomes, productivity and farm maintenance, income diversification, education, labour issues and challenges facing communities, such as flooding and hurricanes.

A [worldpoverty@manchester](mailto:worldpoverty@manchester) policy briefing and the full report of findings are expected to be published early in 2011.



## Understanding the Tipping Point of Urban Conflict (UTP): violence, cities and poverty reduction in the developing world

*Caroline Moser and Dennis Rodgers, Global Urban Research Centre and Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester, UK*

Urban violence is an increasingly significant global phenomenon. Over recent years, a conventional wisdom has emerged within policy and research circles associating it with four key factors: (a) poverty, (b) youth bulges, (c) political exclusion, and (d) gender-based insecurity. Underpinning this is the notion that, while cities are inherently conflictual spaces, this conflict is generally managed more or less peacefully through a range of social, cultural and political mechanisms. But this can be disrupted by the presence of one or more of these four key factors, which can lead to conflict spilling over into chronic, generalised violence.

Recent research has looked at the 'tipping point' of urban conflict – i.e. the moment violence breaks out on a large scale. This has generally been conceived in quantitative terms, with increases in poverty, the number of youth, levels of political exclusion, or gender-based insecurity beyond a certain threshold seen to lead to a sudden change in social conditions.

The UTP project proposes that urban conflict can also tip over into violence as a result of qualitative factors, such as the particular articulation of two or more contextual factors (rather than a single one), or the involvement of specific groups or individuals in violence-related processes.

This project seeks to understand the nature of both quantitative and qualitative tipping points, in order to determine the range of potential means to prevent urban conflict from tipping over into violence. The UTP project will also explore how different forms of violence generated by tipping-point processes can interact to form a 'violence chain' or, in other words, have a knock-on effect.



The notion of a 'violence chain' is inspired by the concept of a commodity chain. It highlights how violence involves a range of interconnected processes – that may not be immediately obvious. A violence chain involves three levels of analysis: the components of the chain (different types of violence); the way these articulate together (processes); and the way they are embedded within a broader institutional setting (context).

*“violence involves a range of interconnected processes – that may not be immediately obvious.”*

The ultimate aim of the research is to identify entry points in both tipping-point processes and violence chains that could enable policy initiatives to reduce the risk of violence, or break strategic linkages within violence chains. These changes might well be modest, and therefore more easily and efficiently put in place

both within poor urban communities and at the metropolitan level. Such initiatives contrast with efforts to address 'macrolevel' structural issues, such as poverty or demographic bulges.

The study will focus on four cities in Asia, Africa and Latin America: Patna in India; Dili in Timor Leste; Mombasa in Kenya; and Santiago in Chile.

Research will be carried out collaboratively with four partner teams: Eco-Build Africa in Kenya; the Corporación SUR in Chile; the Institute for Human Development (IHD) in India; and the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.

The project is funded by an award from the ESRC/DFID Joint Scheme for Research on International Development (Poverty Alleviation), and will run from 1 September 2010 until 31 August 2012.

For further details, see: [www.urbantippingpoint.org](http://www.urbantippingpoint.org)

# ClimUrb – Climate change and urban poverty in Bangladesh

Directors: Manoj Roy and David Hulme

ClimUrb represents BWPI’s emerging research focus on climate change impacts and adaptation in poor urban settlements of the developing world. There is now widespread agreement that climate change is happening and that the lives of the poor will be, and already are, negatively affected. This is particularly true for the urban poor who, over the course of the next 25 years, will become the majority of the world’s poor people. ClimUrb seeks to create policy-relevant knowledge about how climate change impacts on the livelihood and living conditions of poor urban people and communities.

The current research activities have an exclusive focus on Bangladesh, through two projects:

### Community and institutional responses to the challenges facing poor urban people in an era of global warming in Bangladesh.

This is a new (started on 1 October 2010) three-year project funded by the ESRC-DFID. The core argument is that climate change and climate variability are impacting on the living conditions and livelihoods of poor people; yet most governments in developing countries see climate change purely as a rural problem with impacts on agriculture and food security. The research seeks to explore how to effectively address the problems of poor urban people, in a context of rapid climate change. It adopts a cross-disciplinary perspective, bringing together a team of leading Bangladeshi and UK researchers. The research objectives are:

- To examine the key challenges facing poor urban people in Bangladesh and understand how these challenges are compounded by climate change.
- To investigate current adaptive practices by individuals and communities to build, protect and maintain their livelihoods in the face of these challenges.
- To examine the institutional structures which mediate urban poor people’s livelihood practices, and assess their comparability across a selection of urban contexts in Bangladesh.

- To provide policy relevant findings that help public, private and non-profit agencies contribute more effectively to support the urban poor, particularly with adaptation to climate change.

The analytical framework draws on three bodies of theory: political economy of urban change; assets of poor urban people; and adaptive practices of poor people and institutions. The research focuses particularly on: inventory of challenges for the urban poor; analysis of adaptive practices; analysis of institutional structures; action research; and analysis and policy findings. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses of the data from our six field sites will feed into a comparative analysis, synthesis of findings and policy implications.

### Climate change and urban poverty in Bangladesh – the start-up project.

The Sustainable Consumption Institute at the University of Manchester funded this two-year project in 2009 to support initial activities of the ClimUrb research

agenda. The core argument is built around the need for a disaggregated perspective on climate change impacts on the livelihoods of the urban poor. Data collection has now been completed and the dissemination of findings has begun (see related publications below). As well as conducting field-based data collection in which 16 young Bangladesh researchers were trained and employed, the project is also sponsoring a student project involving fourth year Architecture students of BRAC University on “Adapting my house in my own ways: what poor urban people are doing in Bangladesh and how architects can support them”. Like the ESRC-DFID project, the Manchester research team (involving BWPI, the Global Urban Research Centre (GURC) and the Manchester Architecture Research Centre (MARC)) is collaborating with the following institutes in Bangladesh: BRAC University (BRAC Development Institute and BRAC Dept. of Architecture), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and WaterAid.

**Table: Poor urban people’s strategies to reduce vulnerability**

Domain	Aspect	Strategies and tactics
Environmental	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise entire or part of the floor</li> <li>• Construct high above-ground storage space</li> <li>• Construction techniques for fast, easy shack dismantling</li> </ul>
	Heat and cold waves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow vegetables on roof and over courtyard</li> <li>• Place thatched bamboo partitions beneath roof</li> </ul>
Basic services	Tenure security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and build trust with power-structure</li> <li>• Rent/settle first, own later</li> </ul>
	Water supply and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form a collective identity, e.g. cooperative</li> <li>• Harvest rainwater in pots</li> </ul>
	Health and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek support from community health clinics</li> <li>• Use herbal medicines</li> </ul>
Economic	Jobs and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remain networked; diversify jobs and skills</li> <li>• Rear livestock, own rickshaws/ sewing machines</li> </ul>
Political	Eviction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form cooperatives and negotiate block voting</li> </ul>

Source: Roy and Hulme, 2010.

### Related publications

Roy, M. and Hulme, D. 2010. *Climate change adaptation from the bottom up*. Worldpoverty@manchester, Issue 5, September 2010. Manchester: BWPI. [http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/world-poverty/Issue\\_5\\_Roy\\_Hulme.pdf](http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/world-poverty/Issue_5_Roy_Hulme.pdf)

Roy, M., Banks, N. and Hulme, D. 2010a (expected in December). *Neglecting the urban poor in research, policy and action for climate change adaptation: evidence from Bangladesh*. Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI) Working Paper. Manchester: BWPI.

## BWPI in Zimbabwe

BWPI has always been eager to establish an African presence and to date it has concentrated its efforts and resources on the critical situation in Zimbabwe.

BWPI commissioned a team of young Zimbabweans to prepare a range of background papers on the crisis in their country. Dr Admos Chimhowu, a Lecturer in the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM) at the University of Manchester, has led the work at BWPI to prepare a summary report based on this research.

The resulting report, *'Moving forward in Zimbabwe – reducing poverty and promoting growth'*, outlines the key elements of a strategy to accelerate the recovery process in Zimbabwe. While it recognises the centrality of economic recovery, it links this to a people-centred approach: recovery must generate rapid improvements in the economic and social conditions of the people of Zimbabwe and especially for its poor majority. Improved access to food and employment is central to this strategy and as a result it must be led by agriculture and particularly small farmers.

Priority actions also include:

- Land and water reform,
- Environmental audit,
- Reactivating Education and Health sectors,
- Expansion of social assistance programmes,
- Rebuilding the public service,
- Effectively working with development partners.

The report was produced by a team of Zimbabwean academics and researchers, who seek to stimulate focused debates about the policies that are most likely to help Zimbabwe move forward.

Most of these efforts to move forward are being made, and will be made, by Zimbabwe's long-suffering and

Development partners, in Africa and beyond, will need to provide technical assistance and finance to assist these efforts.

The initial launch event took place on 11 December 2009 at the University of Manchester, with special guest Dr Tendai Biti, Zimbabwe Minister of Finance. Dr

*“recovery must generate rapid improvements in the economic and social conditions of the people of Zimbabwe and especially for its poor majority.”*

impressively resilient farmers and labourers (women and men). They need the support of the country's elite and middle class – professionals, politicians, public servants and academics – in identifying policies and programmes that deliver rapid gains and lay the foundation for a sustainable future.

Admos Chimhowu (BWPI) presented the report. The Zimbabwe launch of the report took place in December 2010.

*'Moving forward in Zimbabwe – reducing poverty and promoting growth'* is available to download at: <http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/research/ResearchAreaProjects/Africa/index.html>



Professor David Hulme with Dr Tendai Biti, Zimbabwe Minister of Finance

## Whose Latin America? Shifting perspectives on a diverse region

### 2010 PILAS conference report

The 2010 PILAS (Post-graduates in Latin American Studies) conference was held at the University of Manchester from 15 to 17 June.

The overarching theme of the conference was *'Whose Latin America? Shifting perspectives on a diverse region'*.

However, participants presented papers covering a wide range of topics and regional interests within the humanities and social sciences.

A total of 111 students attended the conference and came from a variety of universities across the UK, as well as continental Europe and Latin America. The conference included 22 panels, which were chaired by professors and young scholars from the University of Manchester, the London School of Economics, the University of Leeds and the University of Cambridge.

The conference opened with the screening of two ethnographic films

by students from the Granada Centre of Visual Anthropology, based at the University of Manchester.

These were followed by a keynote lecture entitled 'Political struggle in Latin America: longitudinal research reflections' by Professor Caroline Moser, (the Global Urban Research Centre (GURC)).

On 16 June, Professor Anthony McFarlane of the School of Comparative American Studies at the University of Warwick delivered a second keynote lecture entitled 'End of empire? Paths to Latin American independence'.

The PILAS Annual General Meeting and Elections were held on the afternoon of 17 June, resulting in a new PILAS Committee based at the University of Cambridge. The conference closed on 17 June with a tour of the city entitled 'Manchester's links with the British Atlantic slave trade'.

The PILAS Conference Committee was headed by Ainhoa Montoya (Department of Social Anthropology) and Susanne Hofmann (Department of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies).

The event was sponsored by the Society for Latin American Studies and the Caribbean (SLAS) as well as by various departments and research institutes at the University of Manchester: the Faculty of Humanities; the School of Languages, Linguistics and Cultures; the Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI); the Department of Politics; the Institute for Development Planning and Management (IDPM); and the Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies Department. Members of the Centre for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS) supported the organisation of the conference.

## Brooks World Poverty Institute and Initiative for Policy Dialogue Advanced Graduate Workshop

21 June – 9 July 2010

*“A great journey for young academics; inspired and stimulated by top-notch scholars.”*

The BWPI Advanced Graduate Workshop (AGW2010) directed by Professor Joseph E. Stiglitz, Chair of BWPI, has been held at the University of Manchester since 2006.

The 2010 programme included an intensive schedule of seminars over a three-week period by guest speakers from around the world, and group discussions led by Professor Stiglitz. Participants had opportunities for presentation of their own work and were rewarded by an unrivalled opportunity to discuss their own research with the other participants (approximately 25 participants in total) and with Professor Stiglitz and his BWPI colleagues.

Participants are second and third year PhD students and three places are reserved for University of Manchester postgraduate research students. Students of any discipline background are considered, but their research must be of relevance to the work of BWPI, and relate to the promotion of human well-being or the analysis of poverty.

*“At the BWPI/IPD Advanced Graduate Workshop, I have been provided with both scholarship and friendship. Every day I learned fresh perspectives of development. All the lectures were thought-provoking because the speakers are top-notch academics in their fields. But they are open-minded and willing to exchange ideas with you.*

*We were also organised into small groups according to individual research topics. In the groups we were presenting our own work and discussing them with the like-minded. I myself received useful feedback that helped me further develop my half-baked ideas.*

*It was almost impossible to have a day in the workshop without feeling stimulated and inspired.”*



Veerayooth Kanchoochat (Tony)

PhD candidate, University of Cambridge, UK

## Research Awards

Title	Funders	Amount of award	Key research staff	Overview
Research programme consortium on 'States Delivering for the Poor'.	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	£6.25 million	David Hulme, Armando Barrientos, Samuel Hickey, Kunal Sen.	This programme will begin in January 2011 and will draw together leading researchers from Bangladesh, India, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, the USA and Europe.
Capturing the Gains: economic and social upgrading in global production networks.	DFID, ILO, Cadbury, CPRC, the Sustainable Consumption Institute and the ESRC.	£1.7 million (£1.5 million from the UK Department For International Development (DFID)).	Stephanie Barrientos, Barbara Evers.	The aim of the Capturing the Gains programme is to promote policies and interventions for fairer trade that benefit poorer producers and workers, and promote more sustainable development in the South.
Bangladesh, ClimUrb	SCI, ESRC-DFID. Joint scheme for research on international development (poverty alleviation)	£500K	Manoj Roy, David Hulme, Simon Guy.	The 'Climate Change and Urban Poverty' research area seeks to create policy-relevant knowledge about how climate change impacts on the livelihood and living conditions of poor urban people and communities. The current research activities focus on Bangladesh, through the Climate Change and Urban Poverty in Bangladesh (ClimUrb) programme.
'Understanding The Tipping Point of Urban Conflict: violence, cities, and poverty reduction in the developing world'	ESRC-DFID joint scheme for research on international development (poverty alleviation).	£496k	Dennis Rodgers, Caroline Moser.	This joint GURC-BWPI project explores the dynamics of these factors on urban violence in four cities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America: Dili (Timor Leste), Patna (India), Santiago (Chile), and Mombasa (Kenya).
The inaugural Global Poverty Summit, Johannesburg.	Rory and Elizabeth Brooks Foundation	£80K	Rorden Wilkinson, James Scott.	BWPI will hold the inaugural Global Poverty Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, between 16 and 19 January 2011. The topic is the role of global institutions in poverty reduction and its primary focus is the convening of two high-level task forces specifically designed to influence the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Trade Organisation's Doha Development Agenda (DDA).
Rising powers beyond the BICS	ESRC	£60K	David Hulme, Matthias vom Hau, James Scott.	The 'rising powers' are large developing countries with growing economic power. Most attention has focused on Brazil, India and China (the 'BICs'). However, a second tier of countries will impact on global policy-making in coming decades.

## The Chronic Poverty Research Centre brings ten years of research to a close

Over the last ten years the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) at the University of Manchester, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), has focused on how to help people break out of the cycle of poverty. The centre has now completed its research and organised a major international conference, together with BWPI, to disseminate its findings.

The world's leading poverty researchers and policymakers, alongside social activists and practitioners, met in Manchester from 8 to 10 September 2010 for The Chronic Poverty Research Centre's 'Ten years of War Against Poverty' conference.

This landmark event took place two weeks before the UN General Assembly met to review the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1</sup>

The CPRC conference aimed to:

- give a voice to the chronically poor and lay bare the primary barriers to escaping poverty that many still face;
- analyse the successes and failures of the first decade of concerted global efforts to eradicate extreme poverty;
- set out clear, practical proposals for how research and policy can contribute to reducing poverty from 2010 to 2020.

CPRC research has clearly shown that the causes of chronic poverty are usually multiple and overlaid. While poverty reduction policies often help chronically poor people, there is a need for additional policies with a particular focus on the needs and problems of the poorest. There is a clear message that social assistance programmes are essential to assist the poorest.

But a policy focus and greater knowledge are not enough on their

own. A strong message emanating from the final CPRC conference was that political momentum against chronic poverty must be mobilised. This means that both practical and strategic goals must be pursued at the same time.

Ten years of chronic poverty research has produced a wealth of information that is difficult to distil into a few key messages, but CPRC aims to produce a series of one-page, four-page and 40-page key documents for those who have 30 seconds or five minutes or two hours to read about chronic poverty findings.

Although CPRC is going to continue as a network, many of the topics researched

CPRC CONFERENCE  
The University of Manchester  
8-10 September 2010



ten years of War  
against  
Poverty

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED SINCE 2000  
AND WHAT WE SHOULD DO 2010-2020?



FIGHTING CHRONIC POVERTY THROUGH  
PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL CHANGE

will be picked up by a new Research Programme Consortium on 'States delivering for the poor', which will be based at the University of Manchester from January 2011.

Conference papers and presentations are available to download at: <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/page/ten-years-of-poverty>

See also:

*The Chronic Poverty Report 2008-09 'Escaping Poverty Traps'*: <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/page/report-2008-09>

<sup>1</sup> With the launch of the MDGs in 2000, world leaders committed to halving the proportion of the global population that survives on less than \$1 a day by the year 2015 (MDG1).

## The inaugural Global Poverty Summit

*Johannesburg, South Africa, 16 to 19 January 2011*

BWPI will host the inaugural Global Poverty Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, between 16 and 19 January 2011. The Summit takes place at the recently renovated Turbine Hall in Newtown, an area in the heart of Johannesburg that reflects a wider global dynamic of wealth sitting alongside enduring poverty and absolute destitution.

The Summit is the culmination of 18 months work to design, develop and stage a global event, and the product of a partnership forged with the Rory and Elizabeth Brooks Foundation (which is supporting the event), the Ralph Bunche Institute, The City University of New York Graduate Center, CUTS International and Southern Africa Trust. It has been designed to bring together some of the very best minds working on all aspects of poverty, its study, and its alleviation.

The topic for the inaugural Summit is the role of global institutions in poverty

reduction and its primary focus is the convening of two high-level task forces specifically designed to influence the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Trade Organisation's Doha Development Agenda (DDA). These task forces will work to produce two major international declarations (the Johannesburg Declarations on Africa and the Millennium Development Goals and Africa and the Doha Development Agenda) and two high-level reports (on the MDGs and the DDA, respectively). The Summit will also share and disseminate knowledge beyond the task forces through: (i) site visits in and around the Johannesburg region; (ii) a day of public debate; and (iii) a series of events designed to bring local and global policymakers, practitioners, philanthropists, NGOs and activists together.

The Summit has attracted a great deal of interest among scholars and

practitioners. Attendees will include a number of current and former Permanent Representatives to the World Trade Organisation, senior UN officials, academics, representatives of international NGOs, etc.

The Summit will also see the launch of a state-of-the-art web portal. Hosted at [www.povertydialogue.org](http://www.povertydialogue.org) the web portal is designed to house all of the output from the Summits, as well as videocasts of all of the events, information points, message boards and, in the near future, a means of enabling off-site participation in the Summits.

Discussions are already underway to design and secure funding for the 2012 Summit around the topic of conflict and poverty. The aim for 2012 is to refine the concept further, build upon the partnerships already established, and take the conversation forward through greater involvement in the physical as well as the virtual aspects of the Summit.

## 2010 Information Economy Report (UNCTAD)

### *BWPI co-hosts launch at The University of Manchester*

Digital technology is likely to become a key tool for reducing global poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, according to a United Nations report launched at The University of Manchester on 14 October 2010.

BWPI and the University's Centre for Development Informatics, hosted Torbjörn Fredriksson, Head of ICT Analysis Section at the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), who presented the report.

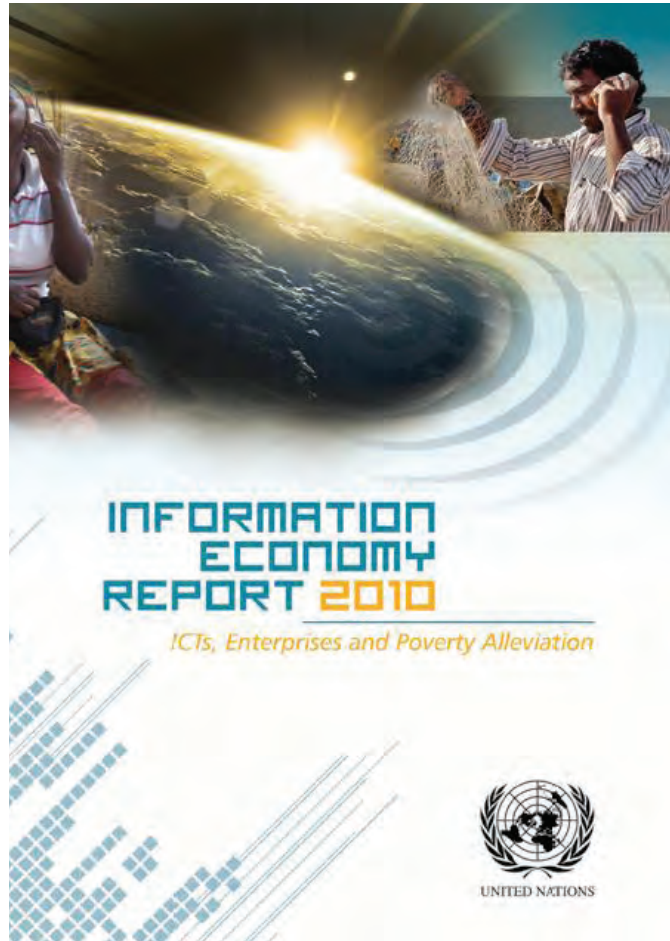
Mr Fredriksson said: "Thanks to the mobile revolution it is becoming possible – for the first time – for poor people to have immediate access to interactive communications.

"In a few years, mobile penetration in the world's least developed countries has surged from two to 25 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants."

Professor Armando Barrientos, Research Director at BWPI said: "This report shows that digital technologies are a way for the poor to make money, and also to get money from outside sources. Both will help as we try to achieve the 2015 poverty alleviation targets."

The report found that millions of poor people are finding income-generating opportunities in the ICT sector and benefit from trickle-down effects as well as being directly involved in both production and the use of information and communication technologies. There is also growing evidence, it adds, of a 'digital provide', allowing those without internet and mobile phones to benefit from those who do.

However, problems remain, warns the report: half the rural population in the poorest countries still lives outside the range of mobile phone signals.



Less than one in ten microenterprises in developing countries make use of the internet and those in least developed countries are 600 times less likely to be a broadband user than those in developed countries.

Professor Richard Heeks (Centre for Development Informatics), said: "Even with current high growth rates, our calculations show that it will be 2019 before the poorest countries achieve the internet usage rates reached by the richest countries in 2002.

"That's a 'digital lag' of 17 years, so governments and private firms must work together to improve access.

"We have to change our view of the world's poor, from one that sees them as passive consumers of ICTs, to one that sees them as producers of and innovators with the technology.

"This will mean creating an environment that recognises and scales up the technology adaptations and innovations, and the new technology-based business models that are already arising within poor communities."

The Report is available online at: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intItemID=5655&lang=1>

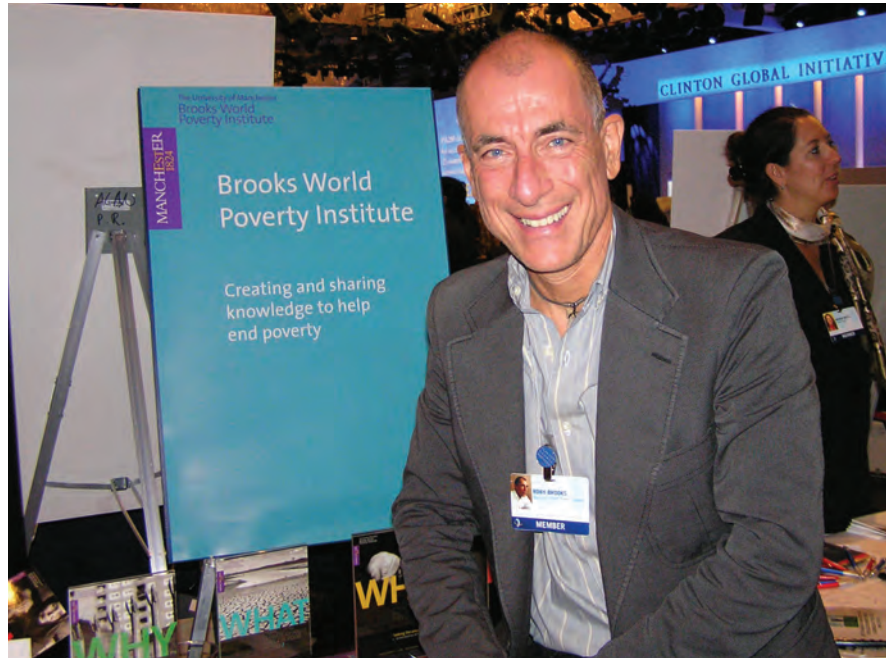
## Clinton Global Initiative, New York, September 2010

Rory Brooks attended the sixth CGI Annual Meeting in New York City in September 2010. The meeting is a premier gathering for heads of state, business leaders, and non-profit directors from around the world.

The 2010 Annual Meeting focused on finding effective, sustainable solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges. During the four-day event, CGI members made new connections, shared insights and ideas, and developed partnerships that will enhance the work they do throughout the year. They also made nearly 300 new Commitments to Action, bringing the total number of commitments made to more than 1,900.

In addition to attending many of the main plenary and breakout sessions, Rory also continued to participate in the action network: *Investing for Social and Environmental Impact*, which he joined at the mid-year meeting in New York in May 2010.

This action network aims to grow the marketplace of impact investing, which has the potential to spur large-scale and sustainable improvements in countries in all stages of economic development. The group is intended for investors hoping



to learn more about impact investing, as well as those seeking to network with others already investing for social and/or environmental returns.

Together with Sir Richard Branson, Rory co-hosted a side-meeting for all the UK members of the CGI on the role of public-private partnerships in innovating for more effective international development. The meeting was well

attended and created some significant momentum around the idea of creating a formal initiative to drive forward the role of the private sector in supporting the UK's international development efforts.

For more information on the Clinton Global Initiative, see: <http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/>

## Just Give Money to the Poor

By Joseph Hanlon, David Hulme and Armando Barrientos

*Just Give Money to the Poor* by Joseph Hanlon, David Hulme and Armando Barrientos was published by Kumarian Press in June 2010 and contains an in-depth exploration of an answer to the problem of poverty that is so simple it is revolutionary.

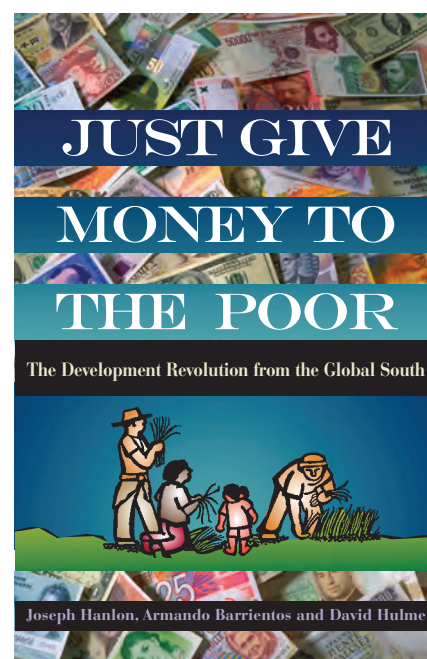
A direct challenge to the aid industry, the book argues against the need for governments and NGOs to design complex projects. Instead, it presents a case for giving money directly to those in need.

Using examples from Mexico, South Africa, India and many other countries, Hulme, Barrientos and Hanlon demonstrate how people living in poverty are capable of deciding how to use their own money. More often than not they invest it wisely in their children's education and their own business.

In Bangladesh, for example, where there is no welfare state, a working family surviving on 75 cents per person a day can still save \$451 of their yearly income. But, if anything goes wrong, and their income fluctuates, this may not be enough to stop them being trapped in poverty.

*Just Give Money to the Poor* suggests that cash benefits would give them the opportunity to raise themselves out of poverty forever. These work because they guarantee families an assured and fair base income on which they can build their futures and transform their lives.

*Just Give Money to the Poor*. J Hanlon, A. Barrientos and D. Hulme (2010). West Hartford, Connecticut, Kumarian Press.



## What Works for the Poorest? Poverty reduction programmes for the world's extreme poor

By David Lawson, David Hulme, Imran Matin and Karen Moore.

Poverty reduction has become the central goal of development policies over the last decade, but there is a growing realisation that the poorest people rarely benefit from poverty reduction programmes. Microfinance programmes can help poor people improve their lives, but generally such programmes do not reach the extremely poor and the chronically poor: casual labourers in remote rural areas, ethnic and indigenous minorities, older people, widows, migrants, bonded labourers and others.

To counter this, governments, NGOs and donors have started to mount programmes explicitly targeting the poorest. This book is the first attempt to examine such initiatives and identify 'what works for the poorest'. It asks the questions: what are the characteristics of extreme poverty? How can we target

the very poor? How can we ensure that women are not excluded?

Through a set of carefully selected and well-integrated papers, this book analyses innovative ultra-poor programmes from around the world and explores the lessons that emerge from this new and important body of knowledge.

*What Works for the Poorest?* is aimed at staff of donor agencies and NGOs, students of development studies and interested readers who are concerned about chronic poverty.

*What Works for the Poorest? Poverty Reduction Programmes for the World's Extreme Poor*. D. Lawson, D. Hulme, I. Matin, K. Moore (2010). Rugby, Practical Action.

## Global Governance, Poverty and Inequality

*Edited by Rorden Wilkinson and Jennifer Clapp*

Professor Rorden Wilkinson leads the 'Global Poverty Reduction: Institutions and Policy' research theme at BWPI. He recently co-edited a book entitled *Global Governance, Poverty and Inequality* which was published in May 2010.

This book evaluates how existing systems of global governance can be reformed or redesigned to be more effective at addressing issues of poverty and inequality, and provides a comprehensive discussion of a wide range of global governance initiatives. It also offers answers to questions raised about the role of global governance in the attenuation and amelioration of world poverty and inequality.

The contributors to this volume – leading experts from the fields of economics and political science – interrogate the role of systems of governance at a time of global economic crisis and continuing environmental degradation, against a backdrop of acceleration in inequalities within and between communities and across the globe.

More information on *Global Governance, Poverty and Inequality* can be found at: <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415780490/>



## Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor

*By David Hulme*

Around 1.4 billion people presently live in extreme poverty and yet, despite this vast scale, the issue of global poverty had a relatively low international profile until the end of the 20th century. In this important new work, Hulme charts the rise of global poverty as a priority global issue, and its subsequent marginalisation as old themes edged it aside (trade policy and peace-making in regions of geo-political importance) and new issues were added (terrorism, global climate change and access to natural resources).

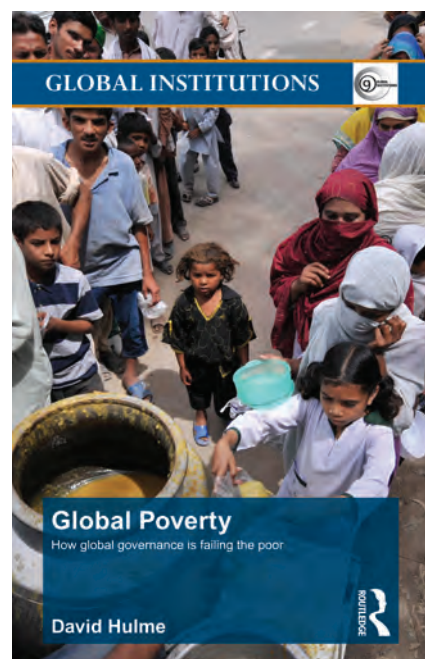
Providing a concise and detailed overview of both the history and the current debates that surround this key issue, the book:

- Outlines how the notion of global poverty eradication has evolved;
- Evaluates the institutional landscape and its ability to attack global poverty;

- Analyses the conceptual and technical frameworks that lie behind the contemporary understanding of global poverty (including human development, dollar-a-day poverty and results-based management);
- Explores the roles that major institutions have played in promoting and/or obstructing the advancement of actions to reduce poverty;
- Discusses the emerging issues that are re-shaping thinking, and the future prospects for global poverty eradication.

This is the first book to tackle the issue of global poverty through the lens of global institutions.

*Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor.* D. Hulme, (2010). London and New York, Routledge.



## Worldpoverty@manchester

The *Worldpoverty@manchester* policy briefings series was launched in February 2010, with a piece by Joseph Stiglitz on the global economic crisis.

The series of one-page briefings aims to provide researchers and policy makers with clear, quickly accessible information on recent and ongoing BWPI research on

global poverty. Over 1200 recipients are emailed to announce the publication of each new briefing.

The briefings are available to download from the BWPI website:

[www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/world-poverty/index.html](http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/world-poverty/index.html)

February 2010	<i>The global crisis, social protection and jobs</i> <b>Joseph Stiglitz</b>	The people in the global economy have the same skills as before the crisis, and the machines and real resources are the same as before the crisis. The problem is that there is an organisational failure, a coordination failure, and a macroeconomic failure.
March 2010	<i>Microcredit impacts in urban Mexico</i> <b>Miguel Niño Zarazúa</b>	Research in Mexico City and Tula looks at the trickle-down effects of microcredit loans. Improved access to credit could have a wider impact on poverty, generating employment for poor labourers.
April 2010	<i>Will 'philanthrocapitalism' reduce global poverty?</i> <b>Michael Edwards</b>	Private philanthropy for international development has increased significantly in recent years. Using the market to attack poverty may be a useful complement to, not a replacement for, other routes to poverty reduction that rely on civil society and public action.
June 2010	<i>Social transfers reduce extreme poverty</i> <b>Armando Barrientos</b>	There has been astonishing growth of social transfer programmes in the South in the last decade. Well designed programmes transfer money and resources directly to poor households, so that they are able to find the most effective ways to escape from extreme poverty.
September 2010	<i>Climate change adaptation from the bottom up</i> <b>Manoj Roy and David Hulme</b>	Climate change will exacerbate the large-scale 'urbanisation of rural poverty' taking place in Bangladesh. Effective poverty reduction policy needs to learn from and build on adaptive strategies developed by poor people living in the slums.
October 2010	<i>Is global governance failing the world's poor?</i> <b>David Hulme</b>	Ten years after world leaders committed to the Millennium Development Goals, the results have been complex and mixed. There are lessons to be drawn for global governance processes.
November 2010	<i>Working out of poverty in urban Bangladesh</i> <b>Nicola Banks</b>	Research among poor urban households in Dhaka examines their strategies to escape poverty. Although the way households make use of productive resources is important, it is their social connections that determine access to employment.



Thekerbhari bustee, Mirpae, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Photo © Niki Banks.

## BWPI Working Papers, 2010

All working papers are available to download at: <http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/index.html>

Reproductive health and the Millennium Development Goals: politics, ethics, evidence and an 'Unholy Alliance' (David Hulme).

Using mixed methods in monitoring and evaluation: experiences from international development' (Michael Bamberger, Vijayendra Rao, Michael Woolcock).

Do transfers generate local economy effects? (Armando Barrientos, Rachel Sabatés-Wheeler).

Welfare effects of regressive taxation and subsidies in China (Xiaobing Wang, Jenifer Piesse).

The trend of the Gini coefficient of China (Jiandong Chen *et al*).

The political economy of the MDGs: retrospect and prospect for the world's biggest promise (David Hulme, James Scott).

Breaking the net: family structure and street children in Zambia (Francesco Strobbe, Claudia Olivetti, Mireille Jacobson).

How can asset accumulation strategies be meaningful for adivasis in Southern India? (Shoba Arun, Samuel Annim, Thankom Arun).

The World Bank's approach to increasing the vulnerability of small coffee producers (Sasha C. Breger Bush).

Has civil society helped the poor? A review of the roles and contributions of civil society to poverty reduction (Solava Ibrahim and David Hulme).

Remitting behaviour of Turkish migrants: evidence from household data in Germany (Hulya Ulku).

Social protection in sub-Saharan Africa: Will the green shoots blossom? (Miguel Niño-Zarazúa, Armando Barrientos, David Hulme, Sam Hickey).

An Andean Avatar: post-neoliberal and neoliberal strategies for promoting extractive industries (Anthony Bebbington, Denise Humphreys Bebbington).

Fertility impact of social transfers in sub-Saharan Africa – What about pensions? (Göran Holmqvist).

Is household income diversification a means of survival or a means of accumulation? Panel data evidence from Tanzania (Ralitza Dimova, Kunal Sen).

Should poverty researchers worry about inequality? (Armando Barrientos).

Proposing indicators to measure achievement and shortfall inequality consistently (Casilda Lasso de la Vega and Oihana Aristondo).

Poverty traps and livelihood options in rural Zimbabwe: evidence from three districts (Blessing M. Chiripanhura).

'Marvellous intellectual feasts': Arthur Lewis at the London School of Economics 1933–1948 (Barbara Ingham and Paul Mosley).

Politics, public expenditure and the evolution of poverty in Africa 1920–2009 (Sue Bowden and Paul Mosley).

Interest rate formation in informal credit markets in India: does level of development matter? (Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev).

Microfinance efficiency trade-offs and complementarities (Samuel Kobina Annim).

Beyond the craft ghetto: harnessing creative industries to support development (Michael Todd).

Violent conflict and inequality (Cagatay Bircan, Tilman Brück and Marc Vothknecht).

How much can asset transfers help the poorest? The five Cs of community-level development and BRAC's Ultra-Poor Programme (Anirudh Krishna, Meri Poghosyan and Narayan Das).

South-South trade and North-South politics: emerging powers and the reconfiguration of global governance (James Scott).

What have the poorest countries to gain from the Doha Development Agenda (DDA)? (James Scott and Rorden Wilkinson).

Global poverty estimates: present and future (Shatakshee Dhongde and Camelia Minoiu).

Evaluating poverty duration and transition: a spell-approach to rural China (Jing You).

Cross-national comparison of monetary and multidimensional child poverty in the European Union: puzzling with the few pieces that the EU-SILC provides (Geranda Notten and Keetie Roelen).

Beyond the BICs: identifying the 'emerging middle powers' and understanding their role in global poverty reduction (James Scott, Matthias vom Hau and David Hulme).

## Selected BWPI Publications

### Books

- Global Poverty: How Global Governance is Failing the Poor*. D. Hulme, (2010). London and New York, Routledge.
- Just Give Money to the Poor*. J. Hanlon, A. Barrientos and D. Hulme (2010). West Hartford, Connecticut, Kumarian Press.
- What Works for the Poorest? Poverty Reduction Programmes for the World's Extreme Poor*. D. Lawson, D. Hulme, I. Matin, K. Moore (2010). Rugby, Practical Action.
- Microfinance: A Reader*, (pp280). D. Hulme and T. Arun, (2009). London, Routledge.
- Demographics, Employment and Old Age Security: Emerging Trends and Challenges in South Asia*. M. Alam and A. Barrientos (eds.) (2010). Delhi: MacMillan.
- Global Governance, Poverty and Inequality*. J. Clapp and R. Wilkinson (eds.) (2010). London: Routledge.

### Journal articles

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## BWPI in the media (November 2009 – November 2010)

### Print press

23 November 2010	Comment piece 'Welfare without welfare states: Poverty reduction in the South', by Armando Barrientos published in 'Re-Public', an online journal focusing on innovative developments in contemporary political theory and practice. [ <a href="http://www.re-public.gr/en/?p=3106">http://www.re-public.gr/en/?p=3106</a> ]
October 2010	BWPI PhD student Julia Mase's seminar on 'Ageing, wellbeing and development' at Rhodes University, South Africa is reported on the Rhodes University website. [ <a href="http://www.ru.ac.za/modules/blog_include/blog_content.php?blog_id=1463">http://www.ru.ac.za/modules/blog_include/blog_content.php?blog_id=1463</a> ]
23 September 2010	Richard Jolly, co-director of the UN Intellectual History Project and former Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, recommended 'Just Give Money to the Poor', as one of the five best books on his subject – Children and the Millennium Development Goals. [ <a href="http://fivebooks.com/interviews/richard-jolly-on-children-and-millennium-development-goals">http://fivebooks.com/interviews/richard-jolly-on-children-and-millennium-development-goals</a> ]
15 September 2010	David Hulme cited in a Financial Times report entitled 'Development: Crumbs of comfort' in advance of the MDG Summit in New York. [ <a href="http://www.ft.com/cms/s/o/f575ec76-cof8-11df-99c4-00144feab49a.html">http://www.ft.com/cms/s/o/f575ec76-cof8-11df-99c4-00144feab49a.html</a> ]
September 2010	David Hulme is interviewed in an article for a special Political Party conference edition of ModernGov magazine.
29 June 2010	Aditya Chakraborty writes about 'Just Give Money to the Poor' in the Guardian 'Comment is Free' section. [ <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/29/revolution-global-aid-poor">http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/29/revolution-global-aid-poor</a> ]
29 June 2010	Armando Barrientos writes for the Katine blog on The Guardian website on 'Just Give Money to the Poor' [ <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/katine/katine-chronicles-blog/2010/jun/29/just-give-money-cash-transfers">http://www.guardian.co.uk/katine/katine-chronicles-blog/2010/jun/29/just-give-money-cash-transfers</a> ]
9 February 2010	'The Money Man: Super-economist Joseph Stiglitz on how to fix the recession'. An interview with BWPI Chair Joseph Stiglitz in The Independent, 9 February 2010. [ <a href="http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/the-money-man-supereconomist-joseph-stiglitz-on-how-to-fix-the-recession-1893271.html">http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/the-money-man-supereconomist-joseph-stiglitz-on-how-to-fix-the-recession-1893271.html</a> ]

### Radio interviews

14 September 2010	Armando Barrientos is interviewed on the BBC World Service radio programme Newshour on 'Affording Old Age' during a special edition for 'Pensions Day'. [ <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p009lfsy#poob15v2">http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p009lfsy#poob15v2</a> ]
14 July 2010	Radio 5 Live 'Upallnight': David Hulme interviewed about 'Just Give Money to the Poor'.
21 April 2010	David Hulme is interviewed on the BBC Radio 4 programme 'You and Yours' about his new book 'Just Give Money to the Poor' that he co-authored with Armando Barrientos and Joseph Hanlon. [ <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p007gsbs">http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p007gsbs</a> ]
8 February 2010	Listen to Andrew Marr's interview with Joseph Stiglitz on BBC Radio 4 'Start the Week'. [ <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/booqgvzt/Start_the_Week_o8_o2_2010/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/booqgvzt/Start_the_Week_o8_o2_2010/</a> ]
12 December 2009	Launch of the report 'Moving Forward in Zimbabwe – reducing poverty and promoting growth', with special guest Dr Tendai Biti, Zimbabwe Minister of Finance. BBC World Service. [ <a href="http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/audio/tendai_biti_world_service_12_dec_2009.mp3">http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/audio/tendai_biti_world_service_12_dec_2009.mp3</a> ]  BBC Today Programme. [ <a href="http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/audio/tendai_biti_today_12_dec_2009.mp3">http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/audio/tendai_biti_today_12_dec_2009.mp3</a> ]
6 December 2009	'Is the microloan bubble about to burst?' In Business, BBC Radio 4. This programme includes commentary from BWPI Honorary Senior Fellow Stuart Rutherford and Syed Hashemi of the BRAC Development Institute. [ <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/boop33wz/In_Business_Small_Wonder/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/boop33wz/In_Business_Small_Wonder/</a> ]

*Press releases*

<b>8 September 2010</b>	Renowned poverty thinkers mark CPRC's tenth birthday. [ <a href="http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=6075">http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=6075</a> ]
<b>19 March 2010</b>	Researchers to study poverty and climate change in Bangladesh. [ <a href="http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=5572">http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=5572</a> ]
<b>21 January 2010</b>	Top economists discuss financial crisis in developing world. [ <a href="http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=5377">http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/display/?id=5377</a> ]
<b>11 December 2009</b>	Zimbabwe recovery programme urges compensation for white farmers. [ <a href="http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/archive/list/item/?id=5309&amp;year=2009&amp;month=12">http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/archive/list/item/?id=5309&amp;year=2009&amp;month=12</a> ]
<b>4 December 2009</b>	Funding announced for fair trade and employment research. [ <a href="http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/archive/list/item/?id=5289&amp;year=2009&amp;month=12">http://www.manchester.ac.uk/aboutus/news/archive/list/item/?id=5289&amp;year=2009&amp;month=12</a> ]

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